THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH Will be published every Monday, Wed-nesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO. At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

support of the Government, and for other pur-Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-eral as in any of the newspapers published in the

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stack

The amount of capital stock paid up

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule an-

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Direc-tors on 60 days notice......

course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued

and not yet paid...

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per Office furniture, iron safe, &c...... Revenue stamps.....

LIABILITIES. 1st. Due and not due to Banks, and 4th. Losses unadjusted.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy \$3,000*.....

of invested in real estate security, is upon unim-cumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part there-of, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance

SAMUEL WILLI, President. Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missourl, this 16th day of May,

S. PERIT RAWLE,

Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } 88.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the ju rat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to adminis ter oaths for general purposes, and that I am wel acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said

deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set { L. s. } my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set

my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor. [No. 58, Original.]
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.]

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. S. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown of the satisfaction of the undersigned that said to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies, and Shall make such a species of Foreign Insurance Companies, and Shall make such a proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and persisted to take risks and transact business of instituded to take risks and transact business of institutions as the Secretary of the United States, and similar thereon, who can define the receipt of the United States, and similar other receipt of the United surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and vary above written.

day and year above written.
ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-A. G. HODGES, Agent. Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw-329.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars, and to issue therefore coupon or registered bonds of the United States, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after any period not less than five nor more than thirty years, or, if deemed expedient, more than thirty years, or, if deemed expedient, made payable at any period not more than forty years from date. And said bonds shall be of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, not less than fifty dollars, and bear an annual interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually incoin. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds, or any part thereof, and of any bonds commonly known as five twenties remaining unsold, in the United States, or if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time, on such terms

expedient, in Europe, at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or, at his discretion, for Congress. And all bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. ival authority.

Sce. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue on the credit of the United States, and in lieu of an equal amount of bonds authorized by the preceding section, and as a part of said loan, not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars, in Treasury notes of any denomination not less than ten dollars, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or, if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate date, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum payable in lawful money at maturity, or, at the discretion of the Secretary, semi-annually. And the said Treasury notes may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the best terms that can be obtained, for lawful money; and such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value, excluding interest, and may be paid to any creditor of the United States at their face value, excluding interest, or to any creditor willing to receive them at par, including interest; and any Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may be made convertible, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, into any bonds issued under the authority of this act. any bonds issued under the authority of this act. And the Secretary of the Transury may redeem and cause to be cancelled and destroyed any Treasury notes or United States notes heretofore issued under authority of previous acts of Congress, and substitute, in lieu thereof, an equal amount of Treasury notes such as are authorized by this act, or of other United States notes: Provided, That the total amount of bonds and Treasury notes authorized by the first and second sections of this act shall not exceed four hundred millions of dollars, in addition to the amounts heretofore issued; nor shall the total amount of

sixty-four, as limits the loan authorized therein to the current fiscal year, is hereby repealed; and the authority of the Secretary of the Treas-ury to borrow money and issue therefor bonds or notes conferred by the first section of the act of

as it may effect [affect] seventy-five millions of bonds already advertised. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the re-ceipt, as a temporary loan, of United States notes or the notes of national banking associa-tions on deposit for not less than thirty days, in positories designated for that purpose, other than national banking associations, who shall issue certificates of deposit in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum annually, and payable at any time after the term of deposit, and after ten days' subsequent, notice, unless and after ten days' subsequent notice, unless time and notice be waved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may increase the interest on deposits at less than AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

United States notes not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, including the amount already applied of dollars, including the amount already applied

posits shall again increase.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the

Register of the Treasury, or for the Register, by such person or persons as may be specially designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall bear, as evidence of law full issue, the imprint of the seal of the Treasury of the Treasury, in a small palet, block or electrotype person of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a small palet, block or electrotype person of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a small part of the Treasury, and shall bear the early of the Treasury of the Treasury, in a small part of the Treasury, and shall bear the early of a small part of the Treasury, and shall bear the description of the Secretary in a small bear the early of the Treasury, and shall bear the early of the Treasury, and shall bear the description of the Secretary in a small bear the early of the Treasury, and shall bear the small bear the small bear the early of the Treasury, and shall bear the early of the Secretary in the small bear the early of the Treasury in of the Secretary in the small bear the early of the Treasury, and shall have the same force, effect, and validated; and all coupons bearing the engraved signature of the Treasury in of feed at the time when such signature were authorized by the small part of the Treasury in of feed at the time when such signature were authorized to small part of the Treasury in of feed at the time when such signature were authorized and effect, notwithstanding such Register may be actually expensed. The treasury in of feed the small part of the Treasury in of feed the small part of the Treasury in of the Treasury of the Treasury of the Treasury in of the Treasury of the Treasury, and shall have that force, validity, and effect, notwithstanding such Register of the Treasury of the Treasury of the Treasury of

to be similar in all respects to the registered bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of the codpon bonds offered for exchange. And for all mutiliated, defaced, or indersed coupon or other bonds presented to the Department, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue upon terms and under regulations as aforesail. and in substitution therefor, other bonds of like

or equivalent issues.
Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to make, and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules, and regulations, to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries, officers, and others, who may receive treasury notes, United States notes, or other securities in behalf of the United States, or who may be in any way engaged or employed in the preparation and issue of the same, as he shall deem best calculated to promote the public convenience and se-curity, and to protect the United States as well as individuals from fraud and loss.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the necessary expenses of engraving, printing, preparing, and issuing the United States notes, treasury notes, fractional notes, and bonds, hereby authorized, and of disposing of the same to subscribers and purchasers, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; but the whole amount thereof shall not

by direction from the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of printing any such obligation ury notes shall cease. And so much of the law for the purpose of printing any such obligation approved March third, eighteen hundred and or other security, or any part thereof, shall use such plate or plates or knowingly suffer the same to be used for the purpose of printing any such or similar obligation or other security, or any part thereof, except such as shall be printed for the use of the United States, by order of the March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled, "An act to to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," shall cease on and after the passage of this act, excepts of ar in the likeness or similtude of any plate or plate or sit way. The control of the decimal for the results of the decimal for the results of the decimal for the results of the decimal for the use of the Onteed States, by order of the proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engraved, or shall aidlor assist in engraving, any plate or plate or similar to the decimal for the use of the Onteed States, by order of the proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engraved or the decimal for the use of the Onteed States, by order of the proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engraved, or shall engraved or the decimal for the use of the Onteed States, by order of the proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engraved, or shall engraved or the support of the support plates designed fer the printing of any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof, or shall vend or sell any such plate or plates, or or shall bring into the United States from any for-eign place any such plate or plates, except un-der the direction of the Secretary of the Treas-ury or other proper officer, or with any other intent, sums not less than fifty dollars, by any of the assistant treasurers of the United States, or depositories designated for that purpose, other than of such notes, bonds, coupons, or other obligations or securities or some part or parts thereof, for the use of the United States, or shall have in his control, custody, or possession, any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such obligation or other security, or any part or parts thereof, shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or plates, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such obligation or other six per centum to that rate, or, on ten days' notice to depositors, may diminish therate of interest as the public interest may require; but the aggregate of such deposits shall not exceed one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and the current of the proper officer, any part or parts thereof, or shall have in his custody or possession, except under authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, any obligation or other security, or graved and printed after the similitude Secretary of the Treasury may issue, and shall of any obligation or other security issued under hold in reserve for payment of such deposits, the authority of the United States with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; or if any person shall print, photograph, or in any other manne in such payment; and the United States notes, so held in reserve, shall be used only when needed, in his judgment, for the prompt payment of such deposits on demand, and shall be withdrawn and placed again in reserve as the amount of deposits on the likeness or similitude of any obligation or other security, or any part or parts thereof, or shall wend or sell any such Secretary of the Treasury may issue notes of the engraving, photograph, print, or other impression except to the United State, or shall bring such form, with such inscriptions, and with such into the United States from any fereign place safeguards against counterfeiting, as he may judge best, and provide for the engraving and preparation, and for the issue of the same, as well as of all other notes and bonds, and other retain in his custody or possession, after a dischileration and shell white retains and states for the United States, or shall have or retain in his custody or possession, after a dischileration and shell white retains and states and shell white retains and states and shell white retains and states are retain in the custody or possession, after a dischileration and states are retained to the states and states are retained to the same are retained to the same are retained to the same and states are retained to the same and states are retained to the same are ret retain in his custody or possession, after a dis tinctive paper shall have been adopted by the

ceed fifty millions of dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the coupon and registered bonds shall be in such form and bear such inscriptions as the Secretary of the many of the Comptroller of the Currency, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall be signed by the graved or transferred plate, block, or electrotype amination of persons, books, and premises an numble appearance.

and shall have printed upon them such statements, showing the amount of accrued or accruing interest and the character of the notes, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and shall bear, as a further evidence of lawful issue the imprint of the seal of the Treasury Department, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as before directed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary, as before directed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, registered bonds in exchange for, and in lieu of, any coupon bonds' which have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued; such registered bonds to be similar in all respects to the registered

[PUBLIC-NO. 148.] AN ACT to provide internal revenue to support

the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of superintending the collection of internal duties, stamp duties, licenses, or taxes, imposed by this act, or which may hereafter be imposed, and of assessing the same, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose annual salary shall be four thousand dollars, shall be charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with preparing all the instructions, regulations, directions, forms, bianks, stamps, and licenses, and distributing the same, or any part thereof, and all other mat-ters pertaining to the assessment and collection of the duties, stamp duties, licenses, and taxes which may be necessary to earry this act into effect, and with the general superintendence of his office as aforesaid, and shall have authority, and polities in feros as follows, viz.

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agd at the end of each month the said Commi sioner shall render true and faithful accounts all public moneys received or paid out, or paid to the Treasurer of the United States, exhibiting proper vouchers therefor, and the same shall be received and examined by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, who shall thereafter certify the balance, if any, and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon; and the said Commissioner, when such accounts are settled as herein provided for, shall transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treas-ury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of moneys in his hands, and shall prior to the entering upon the duties of his of-fice, execute a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secreatry of the Treasury and by the First Comptroller, in a sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, payable to the United States, conditioned that said Commis-sioner shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law, and shall justly and faithfully account for and pay over to the United States, in obedience to law and compliance with the order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may cominto his hands or possession, and for the safe-keeping and faithful account of all stamps, adhesive stamps, or vellum, parchment or paper bearing a stamp denoting any duty thereon, which bond shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Secretary of the Treasury. And such Commissioner shall from time to time, renew,

strengthen, and increase his effical bond as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, whose annual salary shall be twenty-five hun-dred dollars shall be charged with such duties in the Bureau of Internal Revenue as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as may be required by law, and shall act as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the absence of that officer, and exercise the privilege of franking all letters and documents pertaining to the office of

Intrenal Revenue.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint not exceeding five revenue agents, whose duties shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to aid in the prevention, detection,

imprisonment and confinement at hard labor, not exceeding infreen years, or by both, in the disin any assessment district where in his judgment Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall have or rotain in his or her custody, possession, or control, without the miles of the may be necessary for the purpose of a proper enforcement of the internal revenue laws or the detection of frauds; and such inspectors and

assistant assessor, who shall be a resident of the district of said assessor; and in case of a vacan-cy occurring in the office of assesser by reason of death or any other cause, the assistant assessor of the assessment district in which the assessor resided at the time of the vacancy occurring shall act as assessor until an appointment filling the vacancy shall be made. And each assessor and assistant assessor so appointed shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, take and subenters on the duties of his office, take and subscribe, before some competent magistrate, or some collector, to be appointed by virtue of this act, (who is hereby empowered to administer the same,) the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "I, A B, de Swear (or affirm, as the case may be that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and will support the Constitution thereof, and that I will diligently and faithfully perform the duties of assessor (or assistant assessor) for (nomine the assessor) assistant assessor) for (naming the assessment district) according to my best skill and judgment." And a certificate of such oath oraffirmation shall be delivered to the collector of the district for which such assessor or assistant assess-

or shall be appointed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That before any collector shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall execute a bond for such amount as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Intershall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with not less than five sureties to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, conditioned that said collector shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law, and shall justly and faithfully account for and pay over to the United States, in compliance with the order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession; which bond shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. And such collecter shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase his official bond, as the Secretary of the Treasure. as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, with such further conditions as the said Commissioner shall prescribe.

(To be Continued.)

WANTED.

COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, A can find employment, by applying at this of tf.—346.

Notice to Trespassers.

A LL persons who may hereafter Trespass on the grounds belonging to the Feeble-minded Institute, are notified to at they will be prosecuted, according to law. The Superintendent hopes that this notice will be sufficient, without compelling him to present the procedure of the compelling him to present the extension of the procedure of the proced ompelling him to proceed to extreme measures. W. McD. ABBETT, Sup't. Frankfort, August 10, 1864-355-w&tw1m.

BEDFORD SPRINGS TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE Springs are now open for the reception of visitors.

A regular four-horse Coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (33 miles from Louisville,) every Monday, Wedne day, and Saturday. PARKER & SON. day, and Saturday.

June 8, 1864-tw10t*331.

33 Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to amount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office.

Dissolution.

THE partnership between J. L. MOORE & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted by note or account to J. L. Moore, or J. L. Moore & Son, will be expected to make immediate payment. Either party are authorized to settle the business.

J. L. MOORE,

P. S.-J. L. MOORE will continue the business at the old stand, on Main street.
Frankfort, Ky., July 20th, 1864.—346—twtf.

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the farm of the subscriber in Owen county, three slaves, viz: PETER, tall black man, formerly the property of Elisha. Hawkins, of this county; HENRY, a yellow nan, raised by myself; and WESTLY, a boy of dark complection, raised by myself.

I will give the lawful reward for all or either f them, if delivered to me in this place, or secured

f them, if delivered to me.

n any jail so that I get them.

MASON BROWN. Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1864-355-tw&w3t.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, It has been made known to me that

RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, o Scott county, did on the — day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.
Now, therefore I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, de hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOL-LARS, for the apprehension of the said Rial, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1

have hereunto set my hand, and caus-ed the seal of the Commonwealth, to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me Executive Department. that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K.

Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dehereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year o. the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864-w&tw3m-316.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Richorald Paragraphy of Pendleton in the County for the murder of Joseph

HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the Jailerof Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

the date hereof. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I L. S. have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary
May 4, 1864 w&tw3m-316.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that EDWARD MADDOX was committed to jail by the examining court of Washingotn county, for the murder of W.A. Brothers, and said Maddox has made his escape from jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOL-

LARS for the apprehension of the said Edward Maddox, and his delivery to the Jailer of Washington county within one year from the date IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary May 13, 1864-w&tw3m-320.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with nurder, AB. BRIDGFORD, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk and One Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk and One Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk and One Hundred and Estimated.

exander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars each, for Ab. Bridgford, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMEETTE By the Governor:

L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is

now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO KUNDRED DOL-LARS, (\$200,) for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. March 21, 1864.—w&tw3m.

PILES: ASURECURE

E VERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

ing to try it.
Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati,

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

Visit to Richmond and Interview with Davis.

We published, on the 22d of August, a brief synopsis of the interview of Col. JAQUES and Mr. GILMORE with JEFF. Davis, at Richmond, in July, 1864. Thinking our readers would like to see a fuller account of the mission we copy so much of Mr. GILMORE's article to the Atlanta Monthly, as we can

It may be proper to state, that Col. JAQUES, who was then with Gen. ROSECRANS, as early

had no credentials; nothing to show who he was, or why he came; and there were ten who are weak in the knees may want peace us: But what was that to him? He was not have it without independence. his face carried him safely through. He went we'll not quarrel about minor matters. to Petersburg, and there they came to him.

As Nicodemus came to the great Peace-down, and time we were 'on to Richmond." MAKER, so the rebel leaders came to him, by Disguised and under false names, they sought him to ask the way to peace. "Lay down your arms; go back to your allegiance, and the country will deal kindly the horses. As we were about to start, I "Not often and so of the horses." and generously by you," he said to some of

From all he had the same answer: "We are tired of the war. We are willing to give up slavery. We know it is gone; but so stand by it. We can not betray it and each

Col. Jaques remained at Petersburg sever al weeks, and then returned to Baltimore He wrote to the President relating the result of his mission, but received no reply. Months later Mr. Gilmore learned that the letter was never received. But Col. Jaques was now anxious for another visit to the rebels, proposing, this time, to see the arch rebel him-Leave of absence was granted him by Mr. Lincoln's order. In a few weeks he joined Mr. Gilmore at Baltimore, but on going to Washington it was known that "unexpected obstacles were in the way of his further progress." What these were is not stated, but they could be removed by Mr. Gilmore's accompanying him. Accordingly the two gen-tlemen started, and were passed through the lines by Gen. Grant. "I went to Richmond, continued Mr. Gilmore, "because I thought I could render material aid to Col. Jaques, in paving the way to negotiations that might result in peace.'

We append from Mr. GILLMORE's narrative of how, on this second visit of Col. JAQUES, an adjustment of the differences existing be he and the Colonel went to the rebel lines, tween the North and South, and earnestly and the result of their interviews. Our readers will find it interesting :-

We went there in an ambulance, and we went together-the Colonel and I. That we got in was owing, perhaps to me; that we got out was due altogether to him; and a man more cool, more brave, more self-reliant, and more self-devoted than that quiet 'Western parson' it was never my fortune to encounter.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 16 mounted on two raw boned relics of Sheridan's great raid, and armed with a letter to Jeff. Davis, a white cambric handkerchief tied to a short stick, and an honest facethis last was the Colonel's—we rode up to Department.' the rebel lines. A ragged, yellow-faced boy, with a carbine in one hand, and another white handkerchief tied to another short stick in the other, came out to meet us. 'Can you tell us, my man, where to find Judge Ould, the Exchange Commissioner?"

Yes. Him and t'other change officers Grover's. Ye'll know it by its hevin nary walls were hung a few maps and battle-plans. How can we feel anything but bitterness to walls were hung a few maps and battle-plans. They's all busted in. Foller the bridal path through the timber, and keep your rag a fur our boys is thicker'n huckelberries in them woods, and they mought pop ye ef

Thanking him, we turned our horses into the "timber," and galloping rapidly on, soon came in sight of the deserted plantation. Lolling on the grass, in the shade of the windowless mansion, we found the Confedate officials. They rose as we approached, and one of us said to the Judge—a courte-ous, middle-aged gentleman, in a Panama hat and a suit of spotless white drillings-We are late, but it's you fault. Your people fired at us down the river, and we had to turn back and come overland.

"You don't suppose they saw your flag."
"No. It was hidden by the trees; but a shot came uncomfortably near us. It struck the water, and ricocheted not three yards off. A little nearer, and it would have shortened me by a head, and the Colenel by two feet.' That would have been a sad thing for you: but a miss, you know, is as good as a said the Judge, evidently enjoying

We hear that Grant was in the boat that followed yours, and was struck while at dinner," remarked Capt. Hatch, the Judge's Adjutant-a gentleman, and about the best looking man in the Confedera cy.

"Indeed! Do you believe it? ter examined their position from Mrs. Gro-tions." ver's house—about four hundred yards distant-two hours after the cannon ball danced a breakdown on the Lieutenant General's

We were then introduced to the other to come here?" officers -- Major Henniken, of the War Deter individual was our shadow in Dixie. He discover some way by which this war may be orable terms while you can retain your was of medium height, stoutly built, with a short thick neck, and arms and shoulders denoting great strength. He looked like a say to the President, and if he follows my say to the President, and if he follows my

To give us a moonlight view of the Richmond fortifications, the Judge proposed to Through Judge Ould.

a flag of truce boat, whence he entered the ion, even at the sacrifice of slavery. Within manufacture, and, as he rose, I saw that he still a wide territory from which to gather can elect which of any two propositions

chances to one that he would be taken as a on any terms; but the Southern people will about his Master's work, and his trust in the Davis knows them, and you will find he MASTER, which "whoever runs may read" in will insist upon that. Concede that, and of the United States, under Franklin Pierce,

and who is now the heart, soul, and brains "We'll not quarrel at all. But it's sun-"That's the Tribune cry," said the Captain, ising; "and I hurrah for the Tribune, for 's honest, and-I want my supper.'

said to him

"You've forgotten our parole." "Oh, never mind that. We'll attend to that at Richmond."

Stepping into his carriage, and unfurling long as our Government holds out, we must the flag of truce, he then led the way by a 'short-cut" across the corn-field which divided the mansion from the high road. We followed in an ambulance drawn by a pair of mules, our shadow—Mr. Javins—sitting between us and the twilight, and Jack, a 'likely darkey," almost the sole survivor of ais master's twelve hundred slaves. ("De ress all stole, Massa-stole by you Yankees,") occupying the front seat, and with a stout whip, "working our passage to Richmond."

In Richmond.—The next morning, after breakfast, which we took in our room with Mr Javins, we indited a note-of which the following is a copy-to the Confederate Secretary of State

SPOTTSWOOD, HOUSE RICHMOND, VA.,

"Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, &c:

DEAR SIR.—The undersigned respectfully olicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond only as private citizens, and have no official character or authority but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government, and with the sentiment of the Northern people, relative to hope that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves may open the way to such official negotiations as will result in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

They, therefore, ask an interview with the President, and, waiting your reply, are "Truly and respectfully yours."

This was signed by both of us; and when the Judge called, as he had appointed, we sent it—together with a commendatory letter any harmony in my time. Our children had received on setting out, from a near remay forget this war, but we can not." lative of Mr. Davis-to the rebel Secretary. In half an hour Judge Ould returned saying "Mr. Benjamin sends you his compliments, and will be happy to see you at the State

We found the Socretary-a short, plump, house. Over the door of this room were the words, "State Department," and about its They do not understand Southern sentiment. In one corner was a tier of shelves filled with ward men who deny us our rights? If you sat the Secretary. He rose as we entered, lead to peace?" and, as Judge Ould introduced us, took our "No, I can not be seen that the secretary.

hands and said: men. I have read your note, and"-bowing to me—"the letter you bring from —. Your can look up to my God and say this I tried will only deepen the radical feeling of the

Pray be seated.' drawing off his "duster," and displaying his uniform, said

"We thank you for this cordial reception. to hear us as you are to see us." "No doubt I shall be, for you come to talk

of peace. Peace is what we all want." "It is, indeed: and for that reason we have

"Do you bring any overtures to him from

your Government?' "No, sir. We bring no overtures, and have no authority from our Government. We state a decided sneer. "I don't know, of course;" and his looks asked for an answer. We gave none, for all to Mr. Davis. If they at all harmonize with have said—that there is no bitternes between things worse than hanging or extermination.

We recken giving up the right of self-gov. such information is contraband. We might Mr. Lincoln's views, we will report them to Northern and Southern people. The North, We reckon giving up the right of self-gov-

> "Are you acquaited with Mr. Lincoln's views?"

"One of us is, fully."

the provost guard of Richmond. This lat- hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. Davis, to ta. Had you not, then, better accept hon-

natural-born jailor, and much such a char-advice—and I think he will—he will meet acter as a timid man would not like to enyou. He will be at church this afternoon; ranted to fire twenty shots a minute, and If any thing should occur in the meantime to prevent his seeing you, I will let you know ital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks them for years."

start after sundown; and as it wanted some Secretary was cordial; but with this cordiali- first battle and then Grant executed what "Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understart after sundown; and as it wanted some hours of that time we seated ourselves on the ground, and entered into conversation. The treatment of our prisoners, status of black troops and non-combattants, and all the questions which have led to the suspension of exchanges, had been good-naturedly sign of exchanges, had been good-naturedly and sign ours and momently expect.

"If you love us so, why don't you let us go?" asked the Judge, rather curtly.

"For that very reason—because we love in the street—I would like to tell who they were and how they lacked by the locked by the lacked by the locked by the locke you. If we let you go, with slavery and your notions of 'empire,' you'd run straight mation is, just now, contraband—we called defeat will beto him. And defeat may certain with Disunion and Southern Independence

come here and offer Mr. Davis peace on such were simple, easy, and most fascinating; and money, without food, without weapons—if there was an indescribable charm in his our whole country was desolated, and our

"I am glad to see you, gentleman. You Mr. are very welcome to Richmond" And this was the man who was President

of the Southern Confederacy! His manner put me entirely at my easethe Colonel would be at his if he stood bea fore Cæsar, -and I replied :

We thank you, Mr. Davis. It is not often that you meet men of our clothes and "Not often, -not so often as I could wish;

frequent and friendly intercourse between the North and the South. We sincerely hope it may.

"Mr. Benjamin tells me that you have asked to see me to-" And he paused, as if desiring, we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied : "Yes, sir. We have asked this interview, in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war may be stopped. Our people want peace,—your people do, and your Congress has recently said that you do. We

have come to ask how it can be brought about. "In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive defensive you to prevent your invading us. Let us

alone, and peace will come at once.' "But we can not let you alone so long as

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of selfgovernment.

"No, sir," I remarked. "We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. Davis, could two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?

"Undoubtedly-with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South; you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing

"I think the bitterness you speak of sir," said the Colonel, "does not really exist." We

"No, I can not. I desire peace as much errand commands my respect and sympathy. all in my power to avert this war. I saw it and now it must go on till the last man Mr. Benjamin. We trust you will be as glad of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children sieze his musket and fight no offence." our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fight-"It is, indeed: and for that reason we have ing for slavery. We are fighting for Income to see Mr. Davis. Can we see him, dependence, and that, or extermintion, we

will have. "And there are, at least, four and a half millions of us left; so you see you have a

him, and so open the door for official negotia- I know, loves the South. When peace comes, it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war; and it would now welcome you back, and forgive you all the loss and blood-"Did Mr. Lincoln, in any way, authorize you shed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your Govern-"No, sir. We came with his pass, but not ment. And is not that already nearly done? York, but now scorning the imputation of being a Yankee, and Mr. Charles Javins, of the provost guard of Richmond. This late

> Mr. Davis smiled. "I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but pretty well, and never observed those differ you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth, it is your cap sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen

the questions which have led to the suspension of exchanges, had been good-naturedly discussed, when the Captain, looking up from one of the Northern papers we had brought him, said:

"Do you know it mortifies me that you as a Agassiz kills a fly—because you love us."

"Of course we do. The North is being the questions which have led to the suspending of exchanges, had been good-naturedly discussed, when the Captain, looking up from one of the Northern papers we had brought him, said:

"Do you know it mortifies me that you as a Agassiz kills a fly—because you love us."

"Of course we do. The North is being the questions reversed on positions reversed on this power, the street of the net result? Grant has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand men—more than Lee, had at the outset,—and is no nearer taking Richmond than at the first; and Lee, whose from August 15, 1864, bearing to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with t After a day spent in our room, conversing fore Atlanta; but suppose he is, and sup-

> voice, as he extended his hand and said to armies crushed and disbanded—could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than

> live subject to a foreign power?" "From your stand-point there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you Mr. Davis. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace, and 1 am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle field, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason and I trust your coming may lead to a more I am here: and I am grieved—grieved—that there is no hope.'

"I know your motives Colonel Jaques and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, it it would bring peace and good will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat fields, break the wheels of wagons, carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and crime of this war, and it is a fearful, -fearful account.

"Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fear ful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged, prisoners are shot -that, is, so far as we are forced to invade ments of barbarism are entering the war from both sides, that should make us-you and me, as Christian men -shudder to think you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrendabout peace. You can not expect with only of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let four and a half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions

> Again Mr. Davis smiled. "Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do-to crush your Government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—secssionists. The rest dif-fer about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecu tion of the war.

Mr. Davis still looking incredulous, I remarked:

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise, deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you that it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum peace, would assent to some such condimeet and talk here as friends; our soldiers lecturing in our large towns. At the close tions. meet and fraternize with each other, and I of these lectures, it is the custom of the feel sure that if the Union were restored, a people to come upon the platform and talk vis, for the first time during the interview more friendly feeling would arise between us with the lecturer. This gives him an excel in black, with a keen, black than has ever existed. The war has made lant opportunity of learning public sentil sir, applies to criminals. We have committed eye, a Jew face, a yellow skin, curly black hair, closely-trimmed black whiskers, and a ponderous gold watch-chain—in the north—

sir, applies to criminals. We have committed in ment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred of such associations, all over the North,—from Dubuque to Bangor,—and I You have already emancipated nearly two took pains to ascertain the feeling of the millions of our slaves, and if you take care of people. tion to crush the rebellion and save the few when the war began. I was of some use Union at every sacrifice. The majority are to them, they never were of any to me. books, among which I noticed Headley's "History," Lossing's "Pictorial," Parton's "Butler," Greeley's "American Conflict," a complete set of the "Rebellion Record," and can not fight for ever, the war must end at cans, who go for slave-suffrage and thorin favor of Mr. Lincoln, and nearly all of Against their will you emancipated them; those opposed to him are opposed to him and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the because they think he does not fight you Confederacy, but we will be free! a dozen numbers and several bound volumes some time; we must finally agree upon some ough confiscation, are those who will defeat of the "Atlantic Monthly;" and in the center thing, can we not agree now, and stop this him if he is defeated. But if he is defeated of the apartment was a black-walnut fable, frightful carnage? We are both Christian multitude of "State Papers." At this table man, leave untried any means that may more radical than he is—you can see that views with too much pertinacity. We love covered with green cloth, and filled with a men, Mr. Davis. Can you, as a Christian worse man—worse I mean for you. It is multitude of "State Papers." At this table man, leave untried any means that may more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. Ashley's reconstruction bill,-and the people are more radical than the House. as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out "I am glad, very glad, to meet you, gentle- you do; but I feel that not one drop of the 500,000 more men, and I don't see how you blood shed in this war is on my hands,-I can resist much longer; but if you do, you Northern people. They would now give coming, and for twelve years I worked night you fair, honorable, generous terms; but As we took the proffered seats, the Colonel, and day to prevent it, but I could not. The let them suffer much more, let there be a rawing off his "duster," and displaying his North was mad and blind; it would not let dead man in every house as there is now in us govern ourselves, and so the war came, every village, and they will give you no terms,—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of—Pardon my terms. I mean

"You give no offence," he replied smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think Go on.

"I was merely going to add, that let the millions of us left; so you see you have a Northern people once really feel the war-work before you," said Mr. Benjamin, with they do not feel it yet—and they insist on

hanging every one of your leaders."
"Well admitting all you say, I can't see
how it affects our position. There are some ernment one of those things. "By self-government you mean disunion-

Southern independence. "Yes." "And slavery, you say, is no longer an ele ment in the contest?'

"No, it is not. It never was an essential sential differences between the North and South, that will, however this war may end, of the Judge, he said to meprestige, and save the pride of the Southern make them two nations.'

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South "Then you have not used your eyes. My

ago, Grant crossed the Rapidan to whip Lee, The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benja-Through this interview the manner of the and take Richmond. Lee drove him in the min enjoyed it.

"I don't understand you; be a little more from August 15, 1867.
W. D. GALLAGHER,

as May, 1863, applied for a pass to visit Richmond; but the President refused. Finally, Col. Jaques got his pass and permission to go within the rebel lines, in his uniform, but while the President had fully expressed his views to Col. Jaques, he gave him no authority to speak for him. He went to pressed his views to Col. Jaques, he gave him no authority to speak for him. He went to Fortress Monroe, where, prominent rebel officers understanding his mission to be for peace, he was allowed to smuggle himself on a suit of grayish brown, evidently of foreign debt, be none emacitated, and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose. I saw that he still a wide territory from which to gather and let you go in peace. If a majority vote Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years rebel line, still in his uniform. "Go where you please, and stay as long as you like," said the rebel officer, who first met him. "Go where at the sacrince of slavery. Within a week, a man you venerate and love has belight stoop in the shoulders. His manners the rebel officer, who first met him. "Go where a week, a man you venerate and love has slight stoop in the shoulders. His manners the sacrince of slavery. Within a supplies. So, you see, we are not in extrems the sacrince of slavery. Within a supplies. So, you see, we are not in extrems the shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, the rebel officer, who first met him. This manners were simple, easy, and most fascinating; and money, without food, without weapons—if would sheathe the sword; and, if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by twenty years from August 15, 1867. his generation.' The plan is altogether impracticable.

If the South were only one State, it might work; but, as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing, for you are aware the people of Virginia can not vote slavery out of South Carolina, or the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia.

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way -in any way, so that it can be done by the I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not just know how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea-that the people shall decide the ques-

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the majority, and this would subject us to it again

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots' "I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history show that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who shall go before the Southern people with such a proposition-with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the Southcould not live there a day! He would be be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged if he let the Southern people know the majority could not rule," replied smiling. "I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Da-

vis, also smiling most good-humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house top in the South.

the whole country? "Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was: it now two confederations.'

"Then we are not a people-we are only a "That is all." "Your very name, sir, 'United States,' im

olies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But, tell me, are the terms you have named-emancipaion, no confiscation, and universal emnesty -the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized ou to offer us

he and the northern people, for the sake of

Last winter I lectured before nearly no crime. Confiscation is of no account un
Confiscation is of no account un
Legraphic order from the Provost Marshal Gen-I found a unanimous determina them you may emancipate the rest. I had a govern ourselves! We will do it, if we have to see every plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames!'

views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!! intruding upon you at all."
"You have not intruded upon me," he re-

plied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you, both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do. I would have died for it, but now it is to me only the emblem of

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I say that," said the Colonel. A half hour's conversation on other topics

-not of public interest-ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so the rebel Presdent gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly "good bye," expressed the hope of seeing me again in happier times-when peace should have returned—but the with BRADBURY PIANOS Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to

"Colonel, I respect your character and your notives, and I wish you well-I wish you very good wish I can wish you consistently with the interest of the Confederacy.

The quiet, straightforward bearing, and nagnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably. As we were leaving the room

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any

When we went out Mr. Benjamin called Judge Ould, who had been waiting during the whole interview-two hours-at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that Well, what is the result?

"Nothing but war-war to the knife."
"Ephraim is joined to his idols-let him alone," added the Colonel, solemnly.

Regiment Kentucky (Mounted) Infantry has been promoted to Brigadier General. We

All officers of this command are required to receipt for provisions or forage taken by them, no matter how small the quantity.

JNO. MASON BROWN, been promoted to Brigadier General. We congratulate him. He deserved it.

POPULAR LOAN: Seven and Three-tenths per Cent.

Depositary United States, August 5, 1864—353--twet.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN

from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold would sheathe the sword; and, if once bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can

be prepared. Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original

certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to

date of deposit. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will hanged to the first tree, without judge or per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are "But seriously, Sir, you let the majority requested to give to applicants all desired informule in a single State; why not let it rule in mation, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECRIVED BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS. August 8, 1864-354-tw2t&w2t.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS. "No, sin Mr. Lincoln did not authorize Marshal General, and General me to offer you any terms. But I think both Suremintendent Volunteer Recruiting HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSITANT PROVOST SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY,

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 120. EXTRACT. II. The attention of all officers in the Recruit ing and Provost Marshal's Department in this

eral, and are directed to act in accordance there W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf.,

A. A. P. M. G. and G. S. V. R. S. for Ky. Washington, Aug. 12th, 1884.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, A. A. P. M. G .: The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and if preserver. State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.

(Signed)

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

Aug. 15, 1864—[Lou. Press.]—tw7ts-357.

SHRYOCK & REA AVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to exe-cute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give stisfaction. Terms, Cash.

NEW MUSIC STORE! Cabinet Organs,

Frankfort, June 22, 1864-335-3m.

SHEET MUSIC!!

CHARLES SCHULTZE, At the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, Office No. 5, Higgins' Block, Main Street,

LEXINGTON, KY. July 21, 1864-346-1m-chg. Lex. Unionist. NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS, EMINENCE, KY., August 13, 1864. To the Citizens of the Counties of Shelby, Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, Grant and

NFORMATION having been received by rumer, of depredations and irregularities having been committed previous to my arrival at this point by soldiers of this command, I request that I may be informed of any such as have occurred, or may occur, that they may be promptly and thoroughly investigated.

Complaints should be substantiated by responsible affidayits, that action may be taken.

All officers of this command are required to responsible of the command are required to responsible affidayits.

Colonel commanding 2d Brigade.
August 17, 1864—358—twawlt.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large, JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors. First District-LUCIEN ANDERSON Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED. Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occuring in their several sections, -political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864. A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the

Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately-Prof. Sayre's School. We call attention to the advertisement of Prof.

B. B. SAYRE'S School. He has been a Teacher here for many years, and his success has proved him to be one of the very best Teachers in the

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys onnected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell. August 20, 1864.

HUGH HARROD, and not HARWOOD, was the name of the guerrilla who was at Steadmantown, on the 22d August.

HOP TO-NIGHT AT THE CAPITAL .- All who delight in "tripping the light fantastic toe," should remember the Hop at the Capital to night.

The reported killing of Co! STREIGHT, and the wounding of Gen. STEEDMAN, by Wheeler's forces at Graysville, Tennessee, well, and active in the discharge of their

The First and Eleventh Regiments Kentucky Cavalry have returned home from the front. The gallantry and bravery of both have been witnessed upon many fields of carnage, and won imperishable honor for each and all.

VALLADIGHAM on the 22d August, and on the to receive proposals for peace; and it was 23d made a speech at Dayton, the burden of useless to approach him with any other; that which was praise of the traitors and denunciation of the Federal Government. GARRETT any other terms, annihilation is preferred -Davis, we presume met New York and other will be accepted for the South-by JEFF. traitors at Dayton.

On the 22d of August, authorities in New York seized over two thousand revolvers, belonging to the Sons of Liberty in Indiana. They were part of Dopp's purchase, and were to be shipped to that individual at Indianapolis, as "Sunday Schools Books," as those Governor Morton seized in Indian apolis, on the 20th, had been. What peaceble peace men!

A telegram from Washington says, the price at which stamped envelopes are furnished the Postoffice Department under the recent contract being largely in excess of those heretofore made, the Department has issued a circular to the various offices, announcing a corresponding advance of the the war until a peace shall be conquered, that in a blaze of fire, and all the time perched rate at which they are to be furnished to the public. The increase in the price of letter size is about 17 per cent.

Rumors of Peace Propositions.

A telegram dated at New York, August 24, states that rumors are current in that city, and credited in the best financial cir cles, that the Government has decided to send commissioners to Richmond, consisting of two Republicans and three Democrats, to arrange for peace. It is also rumored that the commission is on its way to Richmond This rumor is said to have a sensible effect on the gold market, causing a decline of some four per cent on gold.

PERSONAL - Capt. WM. K. GRAY, Capt | WIL-LIAMSON BACON, and several other of the gallant boys of the noble Twenty second Kentucky, are at home, on furlough, -having re-enlisted. We understand a large portion of the boys remaining in that regiment-one of the best raised in the State Since the rebellion was inaugurated,-have re-enlisted; and probably more will do so. They have seen hard service, and deserve and should receive the plaudits of their fellow citizens.

says: "We are informed by an officer of sult, according to the rebel theory, is self States; thinks that the Government, by the Farragut's fleet that the action had hardly immolation. Let the chain which has bound one tenth proclamation, will vote all the seceased before boats loaded with vegetables this nation together be broken, and Liberty ceded States, and overcome us; and says, if and fruits which the owners were anxious to dies. Anarchy will take the place of order. this Northern people do not inaugurate the sell, came off to the vessels. They would Despotism will rule instead of a government be wanting in that manhood and spirit that not receive Confederate money, but clutched chosen by the suffrages of a free people; and should characterize freemen. greenbacks and postage currency eagerly. we must, therefore, look the ultimatum, as finally judges that the Washington power and officer offered one of them a silver quarties presented by the rebel chieftain, in the face. If we fail to meet it and that with such from them by an indignant people, by force er for a large mellon; the poor fellow fell over- If we fail to meet it, and that with such of arms. He intimates that parties, men and board in his frantic efforts to grasp the de- force as shall compel obedience to the laws, interest, will divide into two classes, and that Orrin D. Todd,

Aug. 22, 1864-tw3t*

Convention.

A majority of the meetings held by the same party in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, etc., has passed like resolutions; and all of them insert the Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 as their platform.

at Mobile bay. This doughty officer rights. whose conduct was so severely rebuked by the Military and Navy Journal for his contemptible efforts to raise a fund to procure another sword for the pirate SEMMES, which was thrown into the sea when he struck his colors to the Kearsarge's glorious commander, instead of surrendering it up with himself, as any other than a pirate officer would have done, will no doubt feel cheap chough when he hears of Buchanan's hauling down bellion, we are to make no conditions.

The officially vote in Pennsylvania, on the amendment to the Constitution permitting soldiers absent from the State to vote at the places where they may be encamped, has been officially announced: For the amendment 199,959; against the amendment 105,352. Majority for the amendment 94,607. It is noticeable, that Berks or joining secret disloyal organizations to reand all the Democratic counties in the eastern esction of the State gave major-Copperheads that went to the polls and voted ary war who were taken prisoners at Trenton, &c., and removed to "Gallows Hill," at changed, located themselves in Berks and adjoining countres.

Jeff. Davis's Ultimatum. We devote a great portion of this issue to the history of the recent interview between Col. Jaques, of Illinois, and Mr. GILMOBE, and JEFF. DAVIS, at Richmond. The hiswas without foundation. They are both tory is important, indicating as it does the temper of the rebel chief and his principal advisers. The sine qua non-the ultimatum, of the terms upon which the rebel authorities will "receive proposals for peace," is solely upon the basis of a withdrawal of the Federal troops from all the slave States, and the acknowledgement of the independence of the so-called "Confederate States." And Mr. Davis told Col. JAQUES to say to Mr. LIN. FERNANDO WOOD was on a visit to coun, on those terms, he would be pleased before he will receive proposals for peace on DAVIS & Co

And what follows? We are in favor of peace. All men, except a few who are making large gains from the profits of the war, by extortion, by peculation, by fraud, and, by swindling, are in favor of peace. But the idea, -as our contemporary of the Philadelphia News pertinently remarks,-"that the integrity of the Government and the Union shall be surrendered to the dictation of the traitor crew at Richmond is so super latively ridiculous as not to be entertained political movement has been started on the peace principle, and it is quite apparent that armistice, and having gained personally all they desired, might probably be soon school-"But the ultimatum is before us. Mr. a withdrawal of the Union forces from the territory which they claim as their ownthat they will either be independent or annihilated; and the only question, therefore, left for us to consider, is, whether or not we must be prosecuted until it is successful. Indiana: even it it should last during the existence of the present generation. If we yield the potential to the last during the existence of Vallandigham will be of greater consequence to you than my own. He says to you, the sition we have taken, and concede to the only issue now is peace or war. To the former the principle of self government. It is true, He tells us not to commit ourselves to men; beyond a doubt, that two independent na-the little hero, McClellan, he would have the tions can not exist in harmony on this Con- Chicago Convention act with untrammeled at stake here, but not as put by Mr Davis. deliberations of the Chicago Convention wil IN a HURRY. - The New Orleans True Delta Self-government, reduced to a practical re-

A "Democratic" meeting held at Hills. BEN. Wood of the New York News, boro', Highland county Ohio, August 16, resolved in favor of peace upon the terms of submissorder of the United States, as it is the Northcede; pronounced coercion unconstitutional; Peace Democrats,-last week received a oppose the draft, &c., &c. This is the word draft from Montreal, Canada, for \$25,000, of command issued by the faithful submis- which a Wall Street broker cashed. Monsionists in that neck of woods, to the Chicago treal is the headquarters of the Southern

> QUITE APPROPRIATE .- At the Springfield , Ill., copperhead meeting, August 18th, it

In his letter to Messrs. BEN. WADE and WINTER DAVIS, reviewing their manifesto against Mr. Lincoln because he refused to approve their "reconstruction bill," Mr. GERRITT SMITH takes the following common sense view of loyal people quarrelling over

"I scarcely need add that in giving ourselves to the work of overthrowing the rethe rebel rag and hoisting the white flag of scarcely need add that those Democrats are surrender to the old sea dog of the Missis- to be condemned, who insist on stipulating their muskets and fall back, which order for the safety of slavery, ere they can embark in this work, nor that those Abolitionabolition of slavery before the suppression

Proclamation by Gov. Brough.

Governor Brough, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation to the people of that State in which he warns persons against combining sist the draft. He says :

Most earnestly do I appeal to the people of the State not to engage in this forcible ities against the amendment. The Pottsville resistance to the laws to which evil coun-Miners' Journal account for the fact, by say- sellors and bad men are leading them. It ing that a large majority of the rebels and cannot and will not succeed. Its trimuph, if it achieve any, must be of a mere tempo rary character. The Government is not against allowing the soldiers in the field to weak. It is strong and powerful. It canexercise the elective franchise, are lineal de- not and it will not permit an armed insurscendants of the Tories of the Revolution. rection, to impeach its strength or impair its power while contending with the Southern rebellion. I do not say this to you in any spirit of intimidation, or in any threatening Readding, a place yet known as the "Hessian tone. I speak it to you as a warning, and Encampment;" and who, after being ex. with an imploring voice to hear and heed it I known what the determination of your Government is, and I fully comprehend the power at hand to enforce it.

Frankly Tells the Truth.

At a late convention of the Peace Democracy of Mercy county, Ohio, the "Democratic" member of Congress from that district was present, and made a speech, explaining his course in Congress, and his reasons for opposing the war and every measure intended to aid the Government in crushing the rebellion. He closed by saying :

"Since I have been your representative in Congress, I have had but one aim and one object in view, and that was to advance the interests of the Democratic party; and all my acts as your representative were prompted and controlled by a desire to accomplish this object. I permitted no other consideration whatever, for a moment, to influence any act or vote of mine. In this I know I cor rectly represented you.

That is the truth. And all that the rebels and rebel sympathizers-the Peace Demthem party is all-Country, Liberty, Union nothing. Truly, none of them "permit any other consideration whatever, for a moment, to influence any act" of theirs. Oaths to support and maintain the Constitution, patriotism, duty to country, and all other obligations are not permitted to influence them. except by it they may "advance the interests of the Democratic party."

FARRAGUT IN FRONT OF MOBILE. - As we read for a moment. It is true that an immense of the daring, and at the same time, the political movement has been started on the well planned and deliberate efforts of the "old Salamander' before Mobile, a scene where he charges with the wooden flag ship Hart there are some men, who have been very ford upon the rebeliron ram Tennessee, with grandiloquent, in their conduct, professing apparently not a misgiving as to the result, a most intense desire for the prosecution of running close alongside of formidable forts are now giving evident signs of having one cannot but conclude that had the old in the "maintop" grimly watching results, grown weak in the knees. These are now hero been at Charleston, instead, the "craquite willing to discuss the propriety of an dle of the rebellion" would have been rocked to utter ruin long ago.

We are sorry to believe -after what has occurred there-with the "Ironsides" and ed into submission to a scheme which would a fleet of monitors, that Charleston will allow the almost vanquished for to recuper never be taken until Farragut has leisure to the most distressing cases of whooping cough, ate his energy and strength for a renewal of steam in there with his wooden fleet. We by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balthe conflict with more fierceness than ever.

Mobile have thus demonstrated his invincible purpose, that he will be allowed a chance Davis says this war can only be stopped by at the plague spot of the rebellion. The nation would hail his advent in Charleston testimony to the wonderful powers of your harbor with acclamation, and it would be another nail in the political coffins of Fremont & Co. - Baltimore Clipper.

The Louisville Journal is a Vallanwill submit to their terms. We say no. The digham organ. Here are some of his views, ing was removed by the use of this noble war waged by the Government for the reas as given by Dodo, the Grand Commander of Cough Balsam. Sold at No. 6, East Fourth Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to covery of its territory is a just one, and it

demands of the rebels, we give up for ever he is committed, and cannot, will not retract. tinent. The principle of self-government is freedom. * * He anticipates that the nees will carry a majority of the adhering War News and Army Items.

The rebel Gen. Forrest, with some three thousand cavalry, made a rush into Memsion; declared that States had a right to se- eru organ of the Southern traitors and phis, on the 21st August, for the purpose of capturing Gen. Washburne and other officers, releasing the prisoners in jail, and robbing generally. He captured a few subordinate officers and sick soldiers; but found himself in such close quarters, that he ingloriously fled. Most of the sick soldiers he killed because they could not, on foot, keep up with his retreating cavalry. He admitted his raid was a total failure, and worse.

was openly confessed that the stronger should Weldon railroad—the rebels, under Lee's and patronage of every loyal person. live by trampling on the weaker portion of orders, that the road must be taken at any the human race and glory in it. One of the charges, but failed in all with great loss. With our contemporary of the Bal- devices on the banners displayed on that oc. Among their killed and wounded were sev- support to the People, and to the People from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day imore Clipper, we would like to be at casion was the figure of a prostrate negro, with eral officers, and others were captured. The hand when that chivalrous knight of a white man standing with his foot upon his result showed that it was useless, and hand when that chivalrous knight of St. George, Admiral Anson, of England, ition, "The constitution and white man's tion, "The constitution and white man's to a white man standing with his foot upon his they appear to have abandoned the design of retaking it. During the fight an incident occurred which is thus stated by the correspondent of the New York Herald:

> themselves under a quadruple fire of musketry and artillery, which caused them to throw down their pieces and raise their arms n token of surrender.

Gen. Butler sent Capt. Daly, of his staff, copy gratis. to receive them as prisoners. Our forces having ceased firing, Daly told Haywood he had been sent to receive his brigade as prisoners. Without saying a word, Haywood drew his revolver and shot Capt. Daly. Capt. Daly lived half an hour, but long enough to make his statement. Haywood after the shooting of Daly, called his men to pick up they attempted to obey. Our men again fired, when they again threw down their ists are all to be condemned who put up the pieces, and this time gave themselves up as prisoners. This second volley added a large number to their killed, and among them Haywood, who was shot through the head. Prisoners say the killed are between 500 and After two hours' fighting the battle

> Valley. The rebels have not crossed into twelve months. Maryland.

ended

A correspondent of the New York that the quota of our State will be filled. limes dating at Buenos Ayres, says that a sub-committees have been appointed all over so ably defended the State, and are about to the country to collect funds. He says furth- be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort ermore, that he has not seen a South Amer. will be used to recruit this force in the short can who does not sympathize with the North. The European settlers, however, enerally desire the disruption of the Union oon to commence the Great Central Argen same rule will be applied to regiments tine Railroad. Articles of peace with the rebels of Uruguay, who had devasted nearly all that fair land, had been signed, and the country was expected to resume its former career of prosperity. The rebels are nearly all homeless and landless persons.

A Speech by President Lincoln,

In response to a call from the 164th O. N. d., whose term of service had expired, the President, from the front of the Executive To two years' recruits Mansion, addressed them as follows:

nomes and your friends, after having, as I learn, performed in camp a comparatively short term of duty in this great contest. am greatly obliged to you, and to all who have come forward at the call of their coun try. I wish it might be more generally and universally understood what the country is now engaged in. We have, as all will agree, a tree Government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle this form of Government and every form of human rights is endangered, if our enemies succeed. Thereis more ocrats, Conservatives, and all their aiders involved in this contest than is realized by and abettors-labor for is "to advance the every one. There is involved in this strug interests of the Democratic party." With gle the question whether your children and have enjoyed. I say this in order to impress upon you, if you are not already so impressed, that no small matter should divert us that no small matter should divert us the second Monday in September.

THOS. EDWARDS, inequalities in the practical working of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion for the value of his property; but if we should wait before colecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man, we should never collect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made somewhere; things may be done wrong while the officers of the Government do all they can to pre BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY vent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citi zens of this great Republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we worthy of a free government, and we wil carry out the great work we have commenc ed. I return to you my sincere thanks, soldiers, for the honor you have done me this afternoon.

WHOOPING-COUGH. - The proofs of cures of sam, speak louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my Balsam in curing my children of the most pistressing whooping-cough, after every be more gratifying? What a load of suffer 50 cents per bottle.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics,

WILL commence its next annual session of forty weeks, On Monday, the 26th of September,

TERMS .- For tuition per school year, \$100, TERMS.—For tuition per school year, \$100, payable half on admission, half in five months thereafter. No deduction save for absence of the principal.

URES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, HARRISON BA and Consumption. It is only necessary for pailer of Pendlete the date hereof. Aug. 26-twt26th Sept.

GRAND HOP!

HERE will be a hop at the Capital Hotel, FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 26TH, at 8% o'clock. FLOOR COMMITTEE.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncom promising Union paper, and no effort will On Sunday, there was a heavy fight on the be spared to make it worthy the confidence

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for alone It has no official patronage to depend in every loyal house-an ardent advocate of In the battle of the 21st the rebels found the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one

TERMs-Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00 Weekly, per year..... 2 00 The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires

that the subscription should be a large one Will friends every where exert themselves A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

HEAD QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 9, 1864.

CIRCULAR. The War Department has authoriz-

sheridan appears to hold his own in the Valley. The robals have not seed into

These troops will be credited upon the We have no later news from Sherman or late call of the President for 500,000 men, and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed

As these two regiments are intended to ranch of the United States Sanitary Com- supply the place, in part, of the twelve hission has been organized in that city, and months men now in the service, who have time that is allowed.

If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies He also says that the great American engineer, Mr. Wheelwright was expected to arrive to the claims of recruiting officers—and the D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as fol-

For recruits for one years' service \$100 00 For recruits for two years' service....... 200 00 For recruits for three years' service...... 300 00 First installment of bounty will be paid when To one year recruits... To three years' recruits SOLDIERS: You are about to return to your

The pay of 1st sergeants infantry per The pay of 2d sergeants infantry per The pay of corporals infantry per menth. The pay of privates, per m August 12-4ttw-356.

> Notice to Jail Builders. HARRODSBURG, KY.,

August 2d, 1864.

N pursuance to an order of the Court of Claim of Mercer county, Ky., entered up at its last session, we hereby give netice to all jail builders that we are now ready to let out the contract of building the stone jail in Mercer county. Any one wishing to enter a bid can do so by calling upon aither of the undersigned, or addressing. my children shall enjoy the privileges we them by mail. Any one wishing to see the plan them by mail. the undersigned, or

JAS. H. STAGG, D. W. THOMPSON, D. I. JACKSON, W. E. CLELLAND.

August 8, 1864-854-4tw.

A CARD.-REMOVAL.

V. KALTENBRUN

minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes, rise up to the hight of a generation of men, very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to meri the confidence of those who have honored him

with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, r no charge will be made. Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864-352-6m.

NOTICE. LOST CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kenucky, dated June 3d, 1861, and No. 2,422, for

fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January other means had failed." Can any result March, 1864, to F. C. McCalla, Cashierat George town, Ky., together with power of attorney of S. P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued; but were never received by said McCalla, and so o show cause why it shall not be done.

August 8, 1864-354-w&tw2m.



one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleas-C. G. Russell Price 50 cents p.
A. T. Dudiey generally.
May 25, 1864 watwly-325. sant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL SELL, at public sale, on TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-RIGHT AND A HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings; good and never felling stock and spring water. good and never-failing stock and spring water.

Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD
LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first

named tract, with a good road leading to it.

Persons wishing to see the land will call on
John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show
the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile JOHN CARTER

August 18, 1864-359-w3t. Lexington Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen publish to amount of \$2 00 and charge this office

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing ton and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a re-June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer. In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the de-

livery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent. The above order must be complied with or oods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. C. KYTE, Agent. August 19, 1864.

High School for Boys and Girls THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

Augsut 16, 1864—tw&wlm—358!

GREENWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal. THE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, Septem-

er 5th, 1864. EXPENSES PER SESSION. Board, including fuel and lights Tuition in primary branches..... Tuition in Common English branches..... Tuition in higher English branches, inclu-...20.00 ding French and Latin ... For further information address the Principal August 17, 1864-358-tw1m*

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Insti-THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday
of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to
preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor Kinkel, with the assistance of
Miss Florence Norvell, will have charge of the
Music Department. Special attention is paid to
the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have hear free from provement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade.

Apply for Circulars to the Principal,

D. T. STUART,

August 17, 1864.-tw1m* High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY. THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will compared School will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

All the branches of useful and elegant learning Terms, per session of twenty weeks JNO. R HENDRICK. August 8, 1864-354-tw1m.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS, In the Basement of the Presbyterian

Church, ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the Terms (to be hereafter announced,) will be as reasonable as possible.

R.'S. HITCHCOCK.

Frankfort, August 10, 1864-355-tw1m.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION! OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session

No deduction made for absence except in July 20, 1864.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions; the first session commencing on Monday, September, 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January 30, 1865. The charges for boarding, tuition, etc., are very

low, considering the present financial state of the country, the ample and elegant accommoda tiens of the institution, and the high prices paid for teaching, and other expenses.

Applications for admission, or for catalogues, and all letters of inquiry, or on business relating to the institution, should be directed,

GLENDALE_FEMALE COLLEGE,

Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio August 3, 1864-352-tw2w.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, HARRISON BARNES, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going

at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said HARRISON BARNES, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. I have hereunto set my hand, and caus-ed the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 12th day of August, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d'year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. Aug. 19, 1864-w&tw3m

of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.]

WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE-West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adoining counties.

37 Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 8, 1857-tf.

> LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

RACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

SPEED & BARRET. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY., AVE associated with them SAMURL B. SMITH of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN

HARLAN & HARLAN Attorneys at Law. FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference t that business is requested. March 16, 1863—tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE......E. L. VANWINKLE BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op dosite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices-Frankfort and Danville. Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Levois Streets. FRANKFORT, KY.

LL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, A Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement to the first of the second s upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliless, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or to make the lowest company. market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

L. WEITZEL

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash. Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. HEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

He is about 35 or 40 He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of levery sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348. NOTICE.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27,1864 -336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,

against
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. Capitol of the State.

N pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Courtday, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenences, privileges, fran-chise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bands with

c. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner. FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss. FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864. ohn W. Sanders,

against William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanlers, and Tilman Sanders, heirs | Defendants. at law of William Sanders, Sr.,

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divis ion of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica it is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-tion be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that

Thos. N. Lindsky, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attest: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864—346—tw&w3w.

NEW ENGLAND Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - \$500,000

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid. GEO. W. GWIN, Agent. Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

FLUX! STRICKLAND'S

entery try one bottle,

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS Patented October 13, 1863.



Light Green,
Magenta,
Maire,
Maroon,
Orange,
Pink, Orangs, Pink, Scarlet,

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Good Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-Woolen and Mixed Goods nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package. For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes, purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price-cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garraed county, within one year from the date hereof.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

as the law requires. WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office. F you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-1m-344.



all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best

quality of paper. BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mate rial, &c., of the office known as the States man office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pr spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardena advocate of the best interests of the Government advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Eamily Supplies will be found in each ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis. TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance.......\$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other naterials, the price of the paper is low, and we ope to receive a large subscription list. Will iends of the cause exert themselves to aid us: Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon ditional Union Men.

ROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

I Sa composition of astringents, absorbents, stim ulants and carminatives, which everyphysician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhee and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in effect a permanent cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhœa and Dysentery try one bottle,

grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we set they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union menevery-where, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every casion—and their resolutions in their primary Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., anty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that maority, and to develope into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develope some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto receiv

ed from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community. Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advancd, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES. WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and

quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms. Individuals or families can feel assured that all of Shares Am. Ex. B'kS'k, orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to 300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k,

Statement (f the Condition



ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA IN-SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

and is paid up. ASSETS. Par Value. Market Val. Real Estate unincumbered, Cash on hand and in Bank, Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit. Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest,..... Michigan Central R. R. Co., 44,000 44,000 00 M'tgage Bonds, 8 per ct., semi-annual interest,..... leveland & P. A. Railroad. Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. ct., semi-annual interest. Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, per cent., semi-annual 25,000 29,000 0

(G'l Mort.) M'tgage B'ds 7 per cent., semi-annua interest Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,

18,000 18,360 00 Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,..... N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest, onn. River Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, ittle Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct.,

semi-annual interest,..... V. J. R. R., & Trans. Co. M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, Vayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent. semiannual interest .. 25,000 25,000 00 Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr. cent., semi-annual int Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent., semi-an-25,000 29,250 0 per ct. semi-annual int ... cent., semi-annual int.

3,240 00

52,500 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 Hartford City Bonds, 6 per Hartford City Scrip. 6 p'r et, semi-annual interest,..... Town of Hartford Bonds [1883 & 1888,] 6 per cent. annual interest New York City Bonds, 6 pr ct., quarterly, United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest .. 196,000 196,000 0 United States Coupon Bonds

1881, 6 per cent., semi-an-182,500 191,625 0 pon Bonds 1882, 6 per ot., semi-annual interest,..... onnecticut State Script, 6 per cent. semi-annual in-200,000 200,000 00 connectic't State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest, R. I. State Stock, 6 per 50,000 52,500 00 50,000 ct., semi-annual interest, Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent. semi-annual interest,..... Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct. semi-anuual interest,

semi-annual interest, N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., quarterly interest,...... Indiana State Stock, 2½ pr 31,000 ct., semi-annual interest, Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'e 76,000 50,920 00 Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864,..... 500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 300 Shares Conn. River R.

50.000 110.000 00 10,700 16,050 00 Stock,... 5,000 Stafford Springs, Conn., 36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'k, Providence, R. I.,....... 200 Shares Revere B'nk S'k, 5,000 5,000 00 1,800 1,800 00 20,000 21,600 00 Bank S'k, Boston, Mass., 00 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo... 20,000 15,000 00 00 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo...... 200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo....... 400 Shares Farmers and Me 15,000 0

chanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa. 500 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn. 440 Shares Farmers & Me chanics Bank S'k, Hart ford County, Hartford, Conn.,.... 200 Shares City Bank Stock,

Stock, Hartford, Con

S'k, N. Y. City,

20,000 Bank, Hartford, Conn.,... 200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,... 100 Shares Charter Oak B'k

30,000

800 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,600 25,000 00 10,000 10,700 00 15,000 00 20.000 10,000 10,500 00 30,600 33,000 00 10,000 13,500 00 200 Shares Market B'k S'k, 21,000 00 30,000 10,000 10,200 00 40.000 48,000 00 41.000 44,690 00 20,000 27,000 00 New York City,..... 200 Shares North River, B'k 30,000 10,000 30,000

11,000 00 Stock, N. Y. City,...... 200 Shares B'k North America S'k, N. Y. City,...... 200 Shares Bank of the Re 22,400 00 public S'k, N. Y. City,... 400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, 20,000 21,000 00 20,000 19,400 00 10.000 10.500 00 10,000 11,200 00 20,000 24,000 00 Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, 15,000 100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,..... 19,000 00

\$3,401,938 56 LIABILITIES. The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, ... None. Losses adjusted and due, Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 5 Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,....... All claims against the Company are 122,625 02 small, for printing, &c. 25,000 29,250 00 Total liabilities,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } **. HARTFORD COUNTY,

Subscribed and swern to before me, a L.S. Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1864.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

No. 20, Renewal.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864. This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "Ar act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it hav-ing been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the develop were hore written.

day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

NOTICE

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, 50,000 00 on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, call-ing herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 110,000 00 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox-

WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

23,410 22,239 50 On and after Monday, March 28, 1864

1,250 00 ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M. FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)
SAM'L. GILL, Sup't.

10 000 11,500 00 Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 50,000 71,000 00 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsbor and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payno's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank fort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A. St. Louis, early the next morning.

M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

20,000 38,000 00 streets. 9, 1864.

COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1864.

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

printed bill heads. THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES

August 8, 1860. LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

BOOKS. 30,000 33,900 00 33,900 00 THE ONLY BY THE DECISIONS OF THE COUR OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price Standard Company.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

10,000 10,600 00 THE COURD OF LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary. DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,

&c., by John C. Herndon, 1 vol. Price THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1865-6,

1 vol. Price

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

printed on short notice and moderate terms... NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling horself MARTHA. Says that she belongs to Thos. Carter, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 24 years of age, of a copper color, weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet six inches high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,

tucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY,

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864

XPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,
Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview.
Leaves Loxington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives
at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all
stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M.
June, 1864. June, 1864. LLOYD HACKETT, J. P. F. C.

> Kentucky Central Railroad! WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

July 27, 1864 .-- 349-tw&w3t*

HE most direct route from the interior of Ken tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-tern Cities and Towns. But one change of

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M. Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M. Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or

Nicholasville .12:20 P. M. Covington6:00 P. M. Chicago9:00 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. Lexington1:10 P. M. Chicago9:00 A. M. Cincinnati......7:00 P. M. St. Louis.....10:46 A. M.

orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care fully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

Style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

August 26, 1863-w&twlv. August 26, 1863-w&twlv.

4,025 00 Total assets of Company,...

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSU-RANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cask Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds: that the above described Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any

August 8, 1864-354-tw&wtw.

11,000 00 ville Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property,
26,250 00 and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

> July 28, 1864-1m-1648. 9 等 等 等 心

Monday, March 28, 1864.-tf

O N and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-